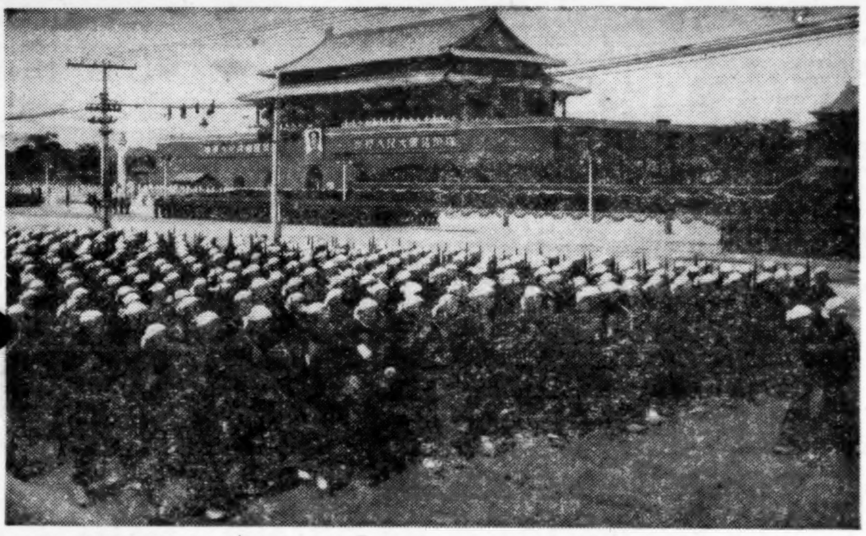

NATIONAL GUARDIAN **5 cents**

the progressive newsweekly

Vol. 5, No. 17 NEW YORK, N. Y., FEBRUARY 12, 1953

16,000,000 reasons why Chiang can't "liberate" China

These Chinese People's Army paratroop units (right) and people's militiamen (above), photographed at the 1951 National Day parade in Peking, are part of a Chinese defense force of which "Tairiku Mondai" (Tokyo) gives these total figures: Army—2,800,000 men in 4 to 6 field armies, 1,900,000 on garrison duty; armed partisans and police—12,000,000. Sixteen million armed Chinese may be wrong—but they'll be awfully argumentative.

How our millionaire government is 'easing' the world into another war

Dulles brothers take lead in fostering 'dirty methods'

By Tabitha Petran

RECENT events—Dulles' "encirclement" and Eisenhower's State of the Union speeches, a number of key appointments—define the GOP's "bold new foreign policy." Paraphrasing what was said of the decaying Holy Roman Empire, it is neither new, nor bold, nor even a policy.

Dulles' cry of "encirclement" unwittingly showed that, after seven years of bipartisan cold war, U.S. policy has lost all maneuverability. Refusing to make peace, it is reaching a stage where it can only erupt in war. But both world and U.S. opinion prevent open war, classical style. As **Saturday Eve. Post** editor Demaree Bess warned, we are

> ". . . easing into an all-out war while pretending that we are keeping out" (**UP**, 1/23).

DON'T SHOCK THE PUBLIC: Eisenhower camouflaged open war on China by using Chiang Kai-shek as a front. Instead of "bold moves," GOP policy moves by stealth, making promotion of insurrection official policy. **Newsweek** (2/2) said Eisenhower will "rely heavily on subversion and sabotage" against the Soviets; the U.S. has already done this "in an important way" in China, but it has been hushed up because

> . . . U.S. public would be shocked by disclosure that this country resorted to such "dirty" methods.

When George Kennan, Truman's Ambassador to Moscow, warned (1/16) that making sabotage and subversion goverment policy means war, it led to an open—but quickly hushed—row with Dulles. The Dulles policy of organizing insurrection, as Demaree Bess underlined, "amounts to a declaration of all-out war" (**UP**, 1/23).

HANDS IN GLOVES: The policy was started under Truman. The 1951 Mutual Security Act allocated $100 million to finance espionage and subversion abroad. Its chief sponsor, Rep. Kersten (R-Wis.), after a conference last Sept., happily announced Eisenhower's approval of its aims. Once an adjunct, organized subversion now becomes the

(Continued on Page 3)

WAR & PEACE

Chiang decision launches 'war by proxy' drive

IN MOST PARTS of the "free world" last week, nervous indigestion had reached epidemic proportions following Eisenhower's announcement that Washington would "take the wraps off Chiang Kai-shek."

Nobody believed that the forces Chiang himself could muster represented much of a threat. Military Assistance Director Maj. Gen. George Olmstead was quoted a few months ago (Robert Allen, 6/7/52) as saying Chiang's forces "with the exception of the equivalent of two divisions, lack both the training and equipment to fight anywhere." The Chicago **Sun-Times'** Frederick Kuh (2/1), after a visit to Formosa, said Chiang's

> . . . air force is small and consists wholly of antiquated planes: [his] navy is tiny, a little more formidable than the boats in Jackson Park's lagoon in Chicago.

"DRIVEL": As for Eisenhower's statement that the 7th Fleet would no longer "protect" Communist China from attack by Chiang, the Alsop brothers (2/4) summed up the general view in calling it

> . . . drivel . . . President Truman's order "neutralizing" Formosa was strictly a phony in the first place. . . . Chiang never has been leashed.

Even Chiang's UN delegate Tsiang cautioned against any ideas of large-scale mainland operations. The Chinese

(Continued from Page 4)

THE NEW MAN

In the depths of the dark jungle
I stand and see again
The seemingly everlasting night
Of slaving, struggling men.
In the sounds of the dark jungle
I hear again their cries
The heart that is lifted high in hope
The hand that is stricken and dies.
Freed from the dark jungle
Erect the new man stands
With yesterday's chains beneath his
feet
And tomorrow's sun in his hands.

J. S. Wallace

See Negro History Week special section, pp. 6-7; Africa, p. 8.

A stand must be made NOW against the march to World War III

OUR WAR & PEACE round-up this week, dealing entirely with Eisenhower's order to "unleash" Chiang Kai-shek, and our article exposing the Administration's plans to intensify its underground war against the socialist world, show three things of deadly serious import to every American:

- The pace at which the U.S. has since President Roosevelt's death moved toward another world war has been immediately quickened by the new millionaire Administration.
- The American people are being "eased"—deliberately tricked—into all-out war. While the Administration professes to aim at peace, it is already engaged in a "dirty" war—of assassination, sabotage, insurrection — against sovereign governments.
- The overwhelming majority of the "free world's" people are aware of the mounting war danger; will fight it as best they can, in the position of economic bondage to which their governments have reduced them; look more than ever to all Americans who but recently formed a New Deal majority to fight the spreading war infection here where it originates.

THE new order attempting to "break the stalemate" in Korea comes 19 months after truce talks began. On the first day of those talks, the Chinese-N. Koreans proposed an immediate cease-fire with other issues to be negotiated thereafter. Bluntly refusing, the U.S. said "military pressure" must be kept up to "force the enemy to conclude a truce."

Nearly 600 days have passed; the U.S. front has advanceed barely two miles; in the fight over this narrow strip of land, 4,646 of our soldiers have died, 58,798 have been wounded. And U.S. military leaders now proclaim that since July, 1951, the balance of strength has swung heavily to the other side.

The Chinese and N. Koreans have made many concessions. Their offer to complete negotiations after shooting stops, constantly repeated, still stands. Chinese Premier Chou En-lai repeated it again last week.

The State Dept. brushes it off as "the same old line." **Yet the Gallup Poll last Nov. 25 showed that 65% of Americans favor just such a formula: Stop shooting, settle unresolved issues with a commission in which "Communist countries, the Allied nations and neutral countries" would be equally represented.**

This is essentially what "the enemy" proposed 19 months and 4,646 American deaths ago; it is —as Gallup said in reporting the poll result—the very proposal made in UN last Nov. by the U.S.S.R.

THERE is no disagreement between Russia, China and N. Korea on the one hand, and two-thirds of the American people on the other, as to what should be done. Yet our millionaire Administration, elected largely because it seemed to promise peace, proceeds to extend the war.

The Administration that identifies the good of America with what is good for General Motors is camouflaging its moves behind Chiang, employing the old Hitler technique of "making exactions bit by bit" so that its own people and its allies will make no clear stand. Bombing of China comes first, then blockade. How many more miles along this road to World War III?

A stand must be made. The facts about what is really meant by this "dishonest" move to extend the war (as the respectable **Times of India** calls it) must be made known.

The two-thirds of Americans who want peace now, negotiation later, have hundreds of millions of allies in the "Western" group of countries—but the job of halting the Eisenhower Administration's march to war can now only be done by us, the American people.

THE opposition to the Korean War is nationwide; it cuts across all class and political lines; but it is leaderless. Leadership must be found. Many Congressmen were aroused to sanity by Eisenhower's Formosa move. "Senators and Representatives," the N.Y. **Times** reported (2/3, "repeatedly asked whether releasing Chiang Kai-shek's forces . . . would imply that the U.S. would have to back up such actions with American men and planes. This, they contended, would mean deeper involvement and perhaps another world war."

Letters to Congressmen, demanding an immediate cease-fire and protesting the moves to extend the war, can be effective. Every GUARDIAN reader should write and get others to write—**NOW.**

THE EDITORS

If there's a bulls-eye above,

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED!

To All 1952 Subscribers: With this issue you received an Air Mail Business Reply Envelope to speed your renewal to us by February 18, when all unrenewed 1952 subscriptions will be dropped.

THERE'S NOTHING TO FILL IN. Just tear off this corner with your label on the reverse. (Check your name and address for correctness.) Put it in the airmail envelope with $2 for 52 weeks (dollar bills are OK) and mail IMMEDIATELY to

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Vol. 5, No. 17 178 FEBRUARY 12, 1953

Are YOU on the Bull's-Eye?

IF YOU are an unrenewed 1952 subscriber, the presence of a bull's-eye above gives final notice that your subscription to the GUARDIAN terminates with this issue unless your renewal reaches us by next Wednesday.

If your subscription lapses you may miss some exciting things in upcoming issues:

- **The Feb. 19 GUARDIAN (next issue) will contain a four-page report on New China, with eye-witness accounts by prominent Americans of what they observed there; and pictures galore of the most exciting advance of human betterment in our generation.**
- **Beginning with an early March issue, the GUARDIAN will bring New Yorkers a special edition weekly at no increase in subscription rates, covering news ignored or censored by the New York commercial press.**

THE STAFF OF THE GUARDIAN wants you to stick with us for the rest of 1953, to help our efforts for peace and civil rights, to back us when we are right and catch us up when we are wrong.

We could make this appeal longer, maybe stronger, but this about says it: we don't like to lose old friends through disagreement, and most certainly not through apathy.

So may we suggest: YOUR RENEWAL NOW—criticisms, if any, later?

Next week we will report in detail on the first month of our pledge campaign for 1953 sustaining funds; how much is pledged, by how many readers, and what the remaining goals are. Meanwhile, we urge your attention to the pledge form below. Your response now can make next week's report even more encouraging.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN SUSTAINING FUND
17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

(circle amount)

I PLEDGE $1 $2 $3 $4 $5 $10 $........

EVERY MONTH IN 1953 BEGINNING MARCH 1

Name ....

Address ....

City .... Zone ...... State ....

(The GUARDIAN will send you a monthly reminder and a postage-paid reply envelope for your convenience.)

THE MAIL BAG

Bouquets

MONTE VISTA, COLO.
I don't know what people like me would do if we didn't have the GUARDIAN. **L. B. Good**

•

SPICKARD, MO.
Your efforts are the hope of the nation and the world.
(Rev.) Tom Rehorn

•

NEW YORK, N. Y.
As an initial subscriber and supporter of the GUARDIAN, I am bursting with pride that this mighty champion of the real America initiated and fostered the historic fight for clemency for the Rosenbergs, a struggle which will take its place alongside the celebrated Dreyfus Case. **Teacher**

•

HUBBARD WOODS, ILL.
I thought that the hundreds of thousands of people who are interested in the Rosenberg Case would be grateful to the GUARDIAN and subscribe or at least contribute. I am amazed that they do not see the need to support such a paper. **Astantis Marshall**

•

ALLENTOWN, PA.
It was on the basis of your articles on the Rosenbergs that we established a tentative committee—raised more than $150—sent telegrams and organized visits to clergymen, etc. If it were not for the GUARDIAN, I don't believe even what little we have done would have been done. **L. R.**

•

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
While the fight for the Rosenbergs has been participated in by many thousands here and abroad, without the GUARDIAN it would have been nearly impossible to engender the kind of fight that was needed. You picked up the ball and carried it when the case seemed hopeless.

There is never a time when I reach out to my two lads—when I catch a sweet smile that is meant for me, their parent, when I touch the little one's tousled head and kiss his sweet mouth when I tuck him into bed; when I nearly burst with pride and satisfaction in my manly older son—that the vision of Ethel and Julius does not rise before me and I am ashamed at my good fortune. Even when clemency is granted, they will have missed so much—so very much in just not being with their sons.
G. H. Nelson

•

CHICAGO, ILL.
. . . We all had placards across our chests which read CLEMENCY! The cards spoke for themselves. We the people will not be silenced by those who would have us follow along blindly, never questioning, never doubting, and never thinking! **Joan Harelik**

•

OSSINING, N. Y.
The future of our children, the safety of all of us and life itself make it the most important task of everyone to break through the lie curtain of the "free" press and radio and present the facts as they really happen.

The answer is a bigger, stronger GUARDIAN. Through their efforts they've set in motion the movement that saved the "Trenton Six" and were it not for this power we two, who are innocent, might have been put to death by now. I would gladly contribute my dollar a month out of my commissary money but unfortunately the authorities won't let me.

All I can do is cheer you on from the deathhouse. **Julius Rosenberg**

Brickbats

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Extremely disappointed and disillusioned by your attitude and coverage of Prague trial. Although I am afraid your liberalism has become too rigidly pro-Communist I still feel you deserve some support, but my enthusiasm for you is cooling rapidly. ($1 contribution.)
Dr. Y. S.

•

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
To date my friends and I have never noticed one single criticism of the Soviet Union or its leadership. Don't you realize how liberals are now laughing at you? All I ask is the truth about the U. S. A. and Soviet Russia. Are the Jews being persecuted in the Soviet-dominated countries?

Your denials in the paper are very weak and unconvincing. True, there is plenty of falsity in our papers, but is there none in the Soviet's? For heaven's sake, where in the Soviet Union could a paper like yours have such freedom of expression? ($2 contribution.)
Dr. H. S.

•

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
. . . You greatly underestimate the intelligence of your readers if you think they will swallow the official Russian version [of the Moscow doctor arrests]. **Carl Knoll**

Is there some other official version? Ed.

"Almost any sacrifice"

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
You can't expire and leave so many of us progressives high and dry. ($1 a month pledge.)
Marge Zeppetello

•

NEW YORK, N. Y.
The GUARDIAN is my main source of information regarding world affairs and I would make almost any sacrifice to help keep it publishing. ($52 contribution and renewal enclosed, with a pledge of $5 a month). **Elsie H. Tyndale**

Wall St. Journal
"Another crank letter. Someone wants to know what happened to the promises you made at election time."

Canada speaks

SAWYERVILLE, QUE.
The enclosed $10 is a mite to help to keep the paper going, and a mark of appreciation for the magnificent job you have done in connection with the Trenton Six, the Rosenbergs, and the general illuminating informativeness of the GUARDIAN.
(Rev.) R. A. Cameron

•

REGINA, SASK.
Keep up the wonderful work. We in Canada are pleased and proud to be in contact with the courageous NATIONAL GUARDIAN.
J. Shapiro

•

TORONTO
I consider the GUARDIAN one of the few remaining honest and logical news sources in the U. S. A.
David Watson

Paradise speaks

PARADISE, CALIF.
I have been appointed Guardian Angel by our IPP Club.
Mrs. C. B. Stukey

The hatchet

MATTAPOISETT, MASS.
Bury the hatchet, not men.
Helen M. Miller

Involuntary servitude

RANSOMVILLE, N. C.
The Pentagon recently announced that 49,000 have deserted since the Korean War. These deserters are perfectly loyal Americans exercising their constitutional rights, for Article XIII of the amendments to the Constitution says: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the U. S. or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

These 49,000 Americans were obviously in the armed forces against their will, and thus were being subjected to involuntary servitude. In deserting they were merely upholding their constitutional rights. In fact, the entire draft system is clearly unconstitutional.
Vernon Ward

Slow Boat to China

LONDON, ENGLAND.
When the former Indian Ambassador to Peking, Mr. Pannikar, was in London about a year ago, I heard him say: "The best thing that could possibly happen would be for Chiang Kai-shek's troops to re-invade China. For they would not fight, but would each make a bee-line for his home, and that would be the end of the Chinese so-called 'Nationalist' Movement and of Chiang."

Chiang in his conceit may not believe this, of course, and in any case would not admit it; so it is possible that President Eisenhower may have been advised to the contrary. It may be taken for granted, however, that it is recognized by the Chinese People's Government.
Edgar P. Young
(Comdr. RN retd.)

Hold everything

CHICAGO, ILL.
The New Deal and Fair Deal have come and gone. Enter the era of the Raw Deal. Hold on to your hat, pants, shirt and, depending on the category, your G-string.
(Dr.) Ralph R. Sackley

Happiness assured

McALLEN, TEX.
1. Do no more thinking for yourself. 2. Be smug. 3. Go to church often. 4. Glorify the church's long failure to declare against war. 5. Endorse the church's long assumption that the current economic system is an unalterable law of nature. 6. Never suggest that your Pastor drive the money-changers from the temple. 7. Believe Eisenhower's inaugural prayer will have more favor with God than all the prayers made by millions of mothers during the last decade. 8. Question not the veracity, integrity and infallibility of the President's cabinet. 9. Teach the working man that he should be poor, that his reward will come in heaven. 10. Believe with all your heart that all peace movements are subversive and communist-inspired. 11. Have faith that the U. S. has all the Saints, others all the Devils. 12. Let your light shine by declaring your implicit faith in the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the NAM, the oil, coal, and steel trusts and the American Medical Assn. 13. Let all the world know you stand ready to bare your breast to the bullets of any and all nations proposing to give land back to the people.

The above instructions are not complete, but they will bring assured happiness if followed religiously at all times. **C. E. Ranney**

Dulles at play

NEW YORK, N. Y.
On Dec. 17 the Wall St. Journal published an article, "Dulles & Reds," which was so revealing that severals readers have since written to protest WSJ's "tipping Dulles' hand to Stalin." The article gives point-by-point the wrecking program in E. Europe. I phoned WSJ today to ask for back issue of Dec. 17, having mislaid my original copy. No soap: WSJ says this date is "unavailable."

I wonder why? **Nan Pendrell**

Excerpts from WSJ article (by Ray Crowley, from its Washington bureau): "He [Dulles] will be able to step up a number of other stir-up-trouble methods the Government has already been experimenting with. . . . Ship in false passes and identification cards for anti-Reds . . . encourage go-slow movements in Red arms factories and strategic mines. . . . Shipping in extra ration coupons and imitation money for spreading further confusion in Iron Curtain countries. . . . There's a growing belief in the State Dept. that if the Czechs or Poles or Hungarians or Bulgarians do revolt . . . then the U. S., as in Korea, should step in with arms (and maybe troops). . . ." Ed.

How crazy can the situation get dept.

"Our prison is the oldest in the country, built in 1803, and it has no proper toilets or dining room, for instance. But it's been that way since 1803 and we never had these troubles before. It looks to me like it's just part of the whole crazy situation in the world these days."
—Warden John O'Brien, commenting on the July riot in Mass. State Prison, quoted in U. S. News, Dec. 19.

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Winner: L.F., New York.

Oscar A. Fronek

In memory of Oscar A. Fronek of Lindsay, Neb.

He participated in the Farm Holiday movement of the early 1930's, and did much to bring about a better world where all could live in peace.

He will be greatly missed by his many friends.

Allen Dulles -- the key figure in Washington's 'underground war'

(Continued from Page 1)

main reliance.

This reliance underlies the appointment of Gen. Bedell Smith as Under-Secy. of State, and of Allen Dulles to replace him as head of the super-secret CIA (Central Intelligence Agency); and the creation of the Psychological Strategy Board. A privately-circulated Washington newsletter pointed out that the Dulles brothers will now "work hand in glove," the one dealing in "black diplomacy," the other with "more or less aboveboard" policy.

Allen Dulles is the key figure:

- Partner, Sullivan & Cromwell, representing U.S. corporations with German interests. S & C's pre-World War II German representatives: Albert & Westrick. Albert, World War I economic saboteur in U.S., Henry Ford's German representative, during World War II was trustee of the unbombed Ford plant in Cologne. Westrick, Nazi spy introduced to U.S. industrialists by General Motors' James Mooney, was ousted from the U.S. 1940.
- Drew up 1924 Dawes Plan to bolster German industry, paved way to Hitler. Director, J. Henry Schroder Bank, Nazis' financial agent. In 1926 German branch of Schroders, with Dillon Read and I. G. Farben, organized German Steel Trust. Schroders, I. G., Steel Trust financed Hitler from 1926, brought him to power.

(C. Douglas Dillon, head of Dillon Read since 1946, is Eisenhower's Ambassador to France. His father, Clarence, masterminded DR policy when with Brown Bros. Harriman it handled 86% of the U.S. billions funneled into Germany 1924-30 and organized many German firms with Schroders. Sen. James Couzens, in 1933 investigation of stock exchange practices, said DR's "ethics" were "rotten," resulting in milking of many American investors. DR is currently reported involved in financing Schuman Steel Cartel.)

Dulles & the Gestapo

Both the Dulles brothers were closely associated with the magnates who created Hitler's Third Reich. Their sister Eleanor—now an assistant in the German bureau of the State Dept.—was called an "ardent Hitlerite" in 1936.

During World War II Allen Dulles became the central figure in secret negotiations with these same magnates who, as the Russians advanced, were willing to discard Hitler for a better deal. As OSS chief in Switzerland he held the most strategic position to define U.S. relations with post-war Germany. In his book **Germany's Underground**, Dulles reveals his contacts extended into Admiral Canaris' military intelligence and the Gestapo itself. Gestapo chief Himmler became a part of the anti-Nazi conspiracy?

Captured Nazi documents showed Dulles didn't tell all: his secret talks with Hitler's representative Prince Von Hohenlohe, in Feb. 1943, about a separate peace; his regular contacts with high Gestapo officials, including Hitler's man in Austria, Kaltenbrunner, from 1943 on.

Toronto Daily Star

Elephant in a china shop?

DOUBLECROSS: There is evidence that operational contact against the Soviet Union existed between the Gestapo and OSS after 1943:

- Records of resistance movements showed OSS tried to undermine Communist-led groups. French partisans complained in 1942 that their names were being turned over to the Gestapo by U.S. agents.
- Early in 1945 Dulles made direct contact with SS Gen. Karl Wolf, commanding German armies in Italy. He let OSS agents behind the German lines, where their activities were directed more against partisans than Nazis. The full story of Dulles' two-months negotiations with Wolf for surrender of his armies has yet to be told. The Russians protested these activities to Roosevelt shortly before his death.
- More than 100 OSS teams went into Germany in the last months of the war to insure that Nazi archives, especially those of the Foreign Office, Gestapo and Military Intelligence, fell into U.S. hands.

THE TITO "COUP": Dulles' operations

ALLEN W. DULLES

$100,000,000 worth of cloaks & daggers

in Eastern Europe have been far-flung, during and after the war. Canaris' Military Intelligence, with which he boasted close ties, operated there especially. In the war's last years, when it became clear that the Red Army would liberate the area, OSS redoubled its efforts there.

A Washington newsletter boasts of Dulles' post-war "big coups d'etats"—unquestionably referring to Tito's swing to the West, and thus confirming testimony at the Rajk trial in Hungary which showed Dulles' key role.

The same newsletter said recently that two more E. European states are scheduled to be detached from the Soviet bloc, confirming testimony at the recent Prague trial of a U.S.-directed conspiracy.

"Dirty methods" in the East

First U.S. acknowledgment of the underground war against E. Europe came when **U.S. News** (4/9/48) disclosed the existence of "Project X." It said the dominant school of thought in Washington wanted "initial operations" confined to "strengthening friends in Western Europe," but a second school

> . . . advocates strong-arm methods, including assassination . . . to keep Russia's part of the world in turmoil.

The dominant school also favored these tactics in a "second phase." It is an open secret that this "second phase" has long been in operation, carried out by CIA secretly and by a host of so-called private agencies more publicly.

A significant role has been played by refugee groups—the so-called Green International—openly backed by U.S. industrialists. The Ford Foundation has subsidized several. The Committee for a Free Europe reads like a roster of top bankers and government officials. Big advertisers openly appeal for funds for this "dirty" work. Allen Dulles was chairman of Free Europe's exec. committee. Its former president was C. D. Jackson, publisher of **Fortune.**

"START SHOOTING": Jackson is Secy. of State Dulles' representative on the new Psychological Strategy Board, appointed by Eisenhower to organize insurrection "behind the Iron Curtain," and at home to "direct the national psychological effort." In April, 1950, Jackson gave a clue to the goal of this effort, "easing" into war. He told a Los Angeles audience that since Russia doesn't want war and can't be provoked into starting one, the U.S. will have "to start the shooting." U.S.-Soviet differences being "unbridgeable,"

> . . . the consideration should not be 'Will we provoke war?' The consideration should be: can the mission be safely accomplished, is the operation worth the whole of a virile nation. . . . A shot has been heard round the world before. It can be again."

Jackson is a former deputy chief of Psychological Warfare at SHAEF. The new board, headed by William Jackson, director of Morgan's Bankers Trust, is made up largely of graduates of CIA and other espionage agencies, most of whom are wealthy bankers.

POLAND PROTESTS: Few here realize the extent of the underground war. It is suggested in a Polish note to the U.S. Jan. 16, protesting the parachuting of two agents into Poland from a U.S. Air Force plane. The note gave a detailed account of subversion and sabotage training centers operated by the U.S. in Germany, and of the "Wulkan" Plan, an operational order of the U.S. General Staff to leaders of illegal groups in Poland working for U.S. intelligence. The order lists railroads, bridges to be destroyed, areas where parachutists are to be dropped, gives instructions for directing U.S. bombers to targets.

Szpilki, Warsaw

The underground war is now to be expanded as a major policy of the U.S. government—which Kennan warned meant war—and directed by long-time advocates of organized insurrection now in ttop posts in the government.

SEVEN YEARS AFTER: This explains Eisenhower's call for repudiation of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, the battlecry of diamond-tiaraed refugees.

Fourteen years after Versailles, Hitler rose to power on the cry: "Down with the Versailles Treaty."

Seven years after Potsdam, the American cartel partners of the Nazis, defeated in World War II, have come to power on the cry of scrapping Potsdam, prepared to plunge the world into another war to reverse the verdict of World War II.

Operation Appalling

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

For the Crusade for Freedom, which solicits cash for propaganda and sabotage operations outside the "free world," it's rough cruising in this Navy town. Fund campaign chairman Lt. Gen. W. T. Clement, USMC retd., complains:

> "Literally hundreds of persons were solicited but only 41 Freedomgrams were signed and the contribution was $55.70. The situation is appalling."

From 100 persons accosted by two girl campaigners in a downtown hotel, $2 was collected, he said.

Albany stormed in rent fight

AT hearings of the N.Y. State Temporary Rent Commission in Albany last week, tenants' delegates were jammed into corridors; seats were filled by landlords' delegates wearing lapel slogans: "Give Us A 20% Increase."

When tenants spoke the landlords hooted, stamped, whistled. Landlords, given first hearing by commission chairman D. Mallory Stephens, asked a 20% rent boost over 1947, decontrol of vacant apartments, minimum real estate valuation of 6%.

The tenants' fight against decontrol was championed by Paul Ross, chairman of the American Labor Party's Comm. on Municipal Affairs; Rev. Herminio L. Perez, chairman of the Conference on Housing Today & Tomorow; City Council pres. Rudolf Halley, some N.Y.C. legislators, CIO and AFL spokesmen.

On the way home, in a special train chartered by the Today & Tomorrow group, tenants mapped a campaign of letters (to State Rent Administrator Joseph McGoldrick, 280 Broadway, and to Assemblymen), a watchdog committee of tenants and union representatives, petition campaigns and more delegations.

PP launches local Cleveland campaign

THREE months after election, Progressive Party canvassers were on street corners in Cleveland's six-degree cold last week. They closed a 10-day campaign with 4,823 signatures on nominating petitions for PP national committeewoman Marie Reed Haug, running for the Board of Education.

Mrs. Haug, who is also a local representative of United Electrical Workers, is the only non-incumbent now listed for the November race. In 1951 she polled 45,000 votes. She said last week:

> "An end to juvenile delinquency through elimination of its cause, the war scare; positive action to teach the equality of all races and religions; and careful planning to meet the needs of an increased school population will be among the chief points in my program."

A policeman's life . . .

After 2½ years of shooting and 129,424 U.S. casualties, Americans who have been stopping bullets in Korea are finding that the war is still not a war.

Aliens who serve the U.S. in a war can get citizenship, but in Cleveland Irish Patrick D. Kennedy, who had been shot at for 10 months in Korea, was told it was all a "police action" and he was just another civilian as far as naturalization was concerned.

In Arizona, veterans' groups are fighting a decision by Atty. Gen. Jones that citizens who have been in the "police action" are not entitled to the tax exemption accorded veterans of real wars.

Did YOU receive an airmail envelope from the GUARDIAN? **See p. 2.**

U.S. 'proxy war' move rouses world fear and hostility

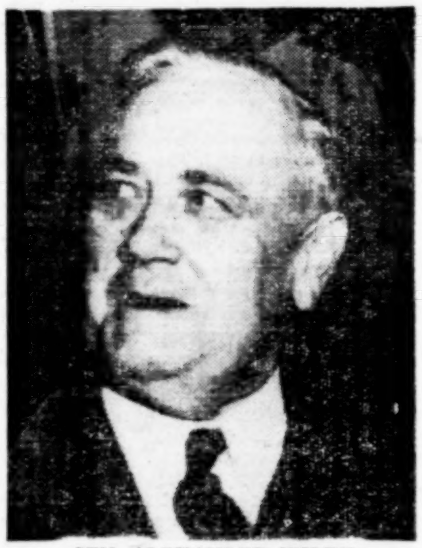
(Continued from Page 1)

Communist armed forces to be faced merely in the three coastal provinces opposite Formosa — Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung—were reported by **ONA** (8/2/52) as "nearly half a million regulars [plus] 60 'Peace Preservation' divisions of 5,000 men each." As of today, reported Kuh,

> . . . if Chiang's army had been capable of more telling blows, it would have undertaken them. . . . The Chinese Communists could bomb the daylights out of Formosa. They could sink an attacking fleet in the narrow 80-mile [Formosa] straits.

WILEY EXPLAINS: The purpose of Eisenhower's order was authoritatively explained by Senate Foreign Relations Comm. chairman Wiley (Wis.), who said it opened the way to mass air attacks by U.S.-supplied planes on China and especially on the Manchuria-Canton railway.

Wiley was significantly vague as to whether U.S. fliers would participate;



SEN. ALEXANDER WILEY
The man who explained

but in view of Chiang's weakness, few could doubt that the planes would be serviced by Americans and flown at least partly by Americans and/or Japanese. (N.Y. **Herald-Tribune,** 1/11, reported on the training of jet pilots for Chiang at Williams Air Force Base, Ariz.; Chicago **Sun-Times'** Kuh, 1/12, said the U.S. might start training Japanese jet pilots.)

BRITISH WANT TEA-PARTY: What had been decided, Labour MP R. H. S. Crossman told Commons in London, was an extension of "war by proxy—exactly what the Russians were accused of doing with the N. Koreans." As Maj. Gen. Chase, U.S. adviser to Chiang, told **Newsweek** (2/9):

> ". . . Supposing there's another big show, think of how valuable Formosa could be offensively."

This was the cause of the Allies' indigestion. In Britain — where Secy. Dulles' visit left such public confusion that the **Manchester Guardian** asked Eisenhower to appoint "an Asst. Secy. of State with the special function of explaining what Mr. Dulles is talking about"—the **N. Y. Times** reported (2/6):

> The people and press are demanding declarations of independence from the U.S. but the Government—and responsible leaders of the Opposition—know this little island cannot exist independently.

BLOCKADE DANGERS: Only weak British government protests were possible against the prospect, presented by Eisenhower's new order, of stepped-up fighting in Korea; of U.S. pressure to withdraw recognition from Peking; and of intensified danger of world war from the projected bombing and blockade of China. Blockade — strongly advocated by Far East C-in-C Adm. Radford, who conferred with Eisenhower last week—is an act of war, and among ports to be blockaded would be Dairen, jointly administered by Russia and China.

In tin- and rubber-exploiting "British circles" in Malaya, the reaction was "one of alarm" (**NYT** from Singapore, 2/4). Concern was voiced in Canada and in France, which was supposed to welcome attacks on the railroad bringing Chinese supplies to the Vietminh forces in Indo-China. The French were more inclined to wonder how long they could last in Indo-China if such bombings brought China into their already hopeless war.

Asians object to killing each other for U. S.

In India, Japan and the Philippines — where the Nationalist opposition called the order "a threat to the Philippines"—it was interpreted as implementation of the "Let Asians fight Asians" policy. A few days after the order, **NYT's** UN correspondent reported "a long-range [U.S.] program to train and equip" Asian ground forces, with "detailed studies" to be made of the number of troops Formosa, Japan, the Philippines and Thailand "could provide when American equipment became available."

The report outlined some of the problems confronting realization of this dream of war by proxy. "In theory at least, a huge force is possible," but "the cost would run to billions" and the funds are hard to come by with a budget already showing a $10 billion deficit for the next fiscal year. Japan "would occupy a focal position," but some device—calling it "self-defense," or mobilizing and arming under a UN resolution—would have to be found to get around Japan's constitution renouncing war. Arming Japanese for the proxy war would also arouse "concern" in Australia and New Zealand, and in Asian countries recently overrun by Japan.

IT'S DISCOURAGING: The thought of how mainland Asian peoples would react to a new Japanese invasion, this time sponsored by the U.S., gave some pause for reflection. But most discouraging to the "Asians fight Asians," planners was the knowledge that, as **NYT's** report from UN said, the four countries containing the overwhelming majority of Asians outside China—India, Pakistan, Burma and Indonesia—

> . . . are unlikely to take part in the program, at least at the outset.

Reactions in those countries to the Eisenhower order showed that this was putting it mildly. In Indonesia, whose newly-decolonized population (80 million, increasing by 800,000 a year) ranks fifth in the world, former Premier Sutan Sjahrir forecast "anxiety in Asia and Europe." Indonesian President Sukarno returned last week from a tour of the eastern islands "including the remote volcanic islet of Ulu Siau, unregistered even on most Indonesian maps," in which he was greeted at rallies by

> . . . displays of the Chinese Communist flag, the blue Stockholm peace flag . . . and the red banner of the Youth Front (**NYT**, 2/8).

"MIDWINTER MADNESS": Bombay's **National Standard** and the **Times of India** ran biting editorials under the headings "The Military Touch" and "Midwinter Madness," the latter commenting:

> While inciting the Chinese Nationalists . . . Mr. Eisenhower dares the Communists to attack Taiwan [Formosa]. There is neither sense nor logic in this procedure, nor, to put it bluntly, honesty. . . . Like many other soldiers, he [Eisenhower] delights in hunting peace with a gun.

The influential Bombay **Chronicle** accused Eisenhower of unreservedly supporting

> . . . Western nations who at present are inclined to interpret "holding the line of freedom" to mean denying political independence to their colonial peoples.

Partymiller in York (Pa.) Gazette & Daily
Will he get knocked in?

A FEW DILEMMAS: GOP spokesmen avoided frank answers to Senate Democrats asking "how far the U.S. would go" in supporting Chiang. But Sen. Taft said the U.S. was already "at full war" with China, therefore neither bombing nor blockade (both of which he thought "desirable") would extend the war. Jingoes demanded that the Administration pull out all the stops. Lt. Gen. (ret.) Albert Wedemeyer told **INS** the U.S. should break off relations with the U.S.S.R. and its allies; throw them out of UN and their representatives out of the U.S.; involve Japanese, Chiang troops and "other Asiatics" in Korea; blockade China and promote internal uprising there by every means. But **NYT's** Hanson Baldwin (2/1), prudently examing the various suggestions for a "victory" solution in Korea, found that:

- UN diplomatic-economic sanctions against China would be opposed by Britain, India and others;
- Requests for more troop contributions by UN "allies" would probably be futile, as they have been in the past;
- Building up the S. Korean army would be long and costly and at best would only relieve some U.S. forces in the near future;
- Use of Chiang's troops could help little and might be a liability;
- Blockading China would have "both military and political" disadvantages;
- Bombing the Manchuria "sanctuary" might bring retaliatory bombing of the U.S. "sanctuary" in S. Korea;
- An all-out offensive "would be unduly risky . . . cost us heavily . . . in blood . . . advance our ground line to within easy range of the enemy air bases in Manchuria, and would shorten his lines of communication and lengthen ours."

TWO "CHINAS"? Ned Russell in **NYHT** (2/5), pointed to China's "some 2,300 airplanes" in the Korean theater so far unused, of which "1,300 are jet fighters and a sizeable number . . . jet bombers." The Chinese might bomb Formosa, forcing a shift of U.S. forces to protect it, or unleash "full-scale air assaults in Korea."

On the tangled political front, Walter Lippmann (**NYHT**, 2/3), discounting Chiang's effectiveness, suggested

> . . . the most probable outcome . . . of the new Eisenhower policy is the emergence of two Chinese states, [with] Formosa . . . bidding for allegiance of the non-Communist communities outside of China proper, and of the disaffected Chinese inside Red China.

Telling the Marines

A well-educated woman giving only the name "Peace Pilgrim" has started out from Los Angeles vowing to "remain a wanderer on the face of the earth" until peace returns—carrying nothing but the clothes on her back, walking until she is given shelter, fasting until she is given food. She told the Oceanside, Calif., **Daily Blade** (1/13) that she would use any money given her to bring the message of peace to the people.

She calls for "stopping the senseless slaughter in Korea now, then dealing with this conflict by overcoming evil with good, falsehood with truth, hatred with love"; institution of a "Peace Dept." in Washington, and world disarmament and reconstruction. She said she was receiving "nothing but co-operation, no name-calling, no opposition," and had "high hopes of taking her message to the Marines at Camp Pendleton."

Steps to peace

ALP-Progressive Party program:

- Peace rally, Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Av., Wed., Feb. 25.
- Drive for 20,000 signatures to a declaration against 'bailing out the corrupt, discredited and hell-bent-for-war Chiang Kai-shek" and similar war steps.
- A barrage of letters to Congressmen.

FARM

Farmers see 'most serious crisis'

FOR two years farm prices have steadily declined, operating costs soared. Last week O. V. Wells, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, told the Senate Agricultural Comm. that farm income this year is expected to drop another 5% or more below that of 1952; operating costs today are four times higher than in 1939.

In five years U.S. farmers' net income has shrunk by $4,000,000,000: their share of the consumer dollar fell from 50c in Dec., 1951, to 45c in Dec., 1952. In the last ten years 700,000 farms have been lost. Farm mortgage debts are up 80% since 1946. Average parity prices for farm products fell from 132% in June, 1946, to 96% Dec., 1952.

TROUBLE: To cope with these problems, a week ago 80 delegates and 150 guests attended the Natl. Farmers Union Eastern Divn.'s tenth annual convention in Trenton, N. J. The 1,700 N. J. and Pennsylvania farmers represented there were in even worse trouble than the official figures indicate: they are mainly poultrymen, dairymen and produce growers, and on their products there are no government price supports. Remembering that U.S. depressions are always "farm led and farm bred," the convention warned of an economic crisis "potentially more serious than at any time in our history."

Said NFU pres. James G. Patton:

> "The farmers are in trouble. . . . It takes $50,000 cash or credit to go into farming today. We need credit; we need 100% of parity. And we're not going to change or trim our program to fit any new administration. We're going to fight for it and we're going to have lots of friends."

FRIENDS: The convention was fully aware of the need for friends. A unanimous resolution said only unity of farmers, labor and small business

> . . . can keep the family farmer on

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued from Page 4)

the land . . . and achieve plenty in a world of peace.

For unity of labor with the farmers, the delegates had this pledge from Clifford T. McAvoy, legislative director of the United Electrical Workers:

"Our representatives will stand side by side with yours, testifying before Congress for full 100% parity."

Other resolutions called for legislation to provide:

- Full crop insurance;
- Low-cost farm credit;
- Production payments as projected in the Brannan Plan;
- Protection of farmer-owned cooperatives against big-business efforts to tax them out of business;
- Continued soil conservation benefits;
- Development of river valley authorities and flood control.

FREEDOMS: Taking a stand for the protection of civil liberties, the convention adopted resolutions calling for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Internal Security Acts and voted full defense for Divn. board member Sol Hertz against deportation proceedings. A resolution offered from the floor urging clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was adopted.

Speakers included Edward T. Bowser, New Jersey's only Negro State Assemblyman, who called for legislation to wipe out all discrimination, outlaw jimcrow in Washington; Dr. H. H. Wilson of Princeton University, who discussed civil liberties; and Cornell nuclear scientist Philip Morrison, who spoke of the uses of atomic energy under the general title of "Peace, Power and Food." The Quaker peace film, **A Time for Greatness,** was shown; a resolution was adopted calling for immediate cease-fire in Korea.

"NO MIRACLES": While the convention was demanding progressive policies to benefit both family-size farmer and consumer, President Eisenhower's big-business-dominated Agriculture Dept. was looking the other way. Under-Secy. True D. Morse was already on record:

"Election results will work no miracles for farmers. . . . More trial and error can be expected."

The President's 14-man Agricultural Advisory Comm., composed entirely of wealthy conservatives, was concerned less with parity income for farmers than with eliminating some 3,000,000 small farmers from the land. Against this the Eastern NFU convention countered with a modest formula:

We, as farm people, ask for nothing more than an opportunity to feed our fellow men and to care for our own families in peace and dignity.

LABOR

Red-baiters land in soup at Campbell's

WORKERS at the Camden, N.J., plant of Campbell Soups have been under fire for years as "red." (Their record is militant; more than half are Negro). In a succession of crises, red-baiters have found themselves red-baited in turn.

Originally the Campbell workers were organized into the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers Union. When, after its expulsion from CIO, FTA joined the Distributive, Office & Processing Workers, the local covering Campbells held out. Among those leaders vigorously assailing DOPWA as "red" was Anthony Valentino.

Valentino's turn to be baited came swiftly. Two CIO unions fought for the Campbell workers; Packinghouse and Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. Packinghouse won; Retail furiously assailed Valentino as red. Their charges

provided the basis for Valentino's conviction last fall on a charge of falsely signing the Taft-Hartley non-Communist oath. He was sentenced to 5 years in jail. (He is free now on $10,000 bail pending appeal.)

The National Labor Relations Board then started proceedings to remove all bargaining rights from the local.

"I DID & DO": Last month Local 80A, covering 5,000 members in the Campbell plant and four others in the Camden area, were in an election fight. The administration including Benjamin Butler, a Negro, and Business Agent Valentino were assailed as "red" and as a bargaining liability by another faction supported by the Assn. of Catholic Trade Unionists. Rev. George E. Sharkey, director of the Catholic Institute of Industrial Relations, openly intervened, telling Butler:

"I did and do seek to influence the voters of Local 80A because they get only the Communist **Daily Worker** slant in the leaflets issued by your group."

Election returns showed the red-baited Butler had won 1,879-747; the convicted Valentino won 1,842-1,411. Then came the final switch. Some 300 maintenance workers of the minority seceded from the local, and last week the victorious Valentino resigned his post. Campbell's said he would not be rehired.

Negro carmen bust jimcrow

Negro employes of Washington's Union Station, after a 17-year fight, won the right last month to membership in lilywhite Local 364, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, AFL. Jimcrow Local 716, up to last week, was the only D.C. union open to Negro carmen.

The Carmen's Brotherhood, having a union-shop contract with the Terminal, was concerned over refusal of some 300 Negroes to join the segregated outfit. It picked William Scott, who had dropped out of the jimcrow local, around whom to build a case, notified him he would lose his job unless he reinstated himself within 60 days. The NAACP advised Scott and fellow-Negro workers to file applications to lilywhite Local 364. Five did, and were admitted.

Unions upheld on T-H oaths

ACTING on a Grand Jury "presentment," the Natl. Labor Relations Board last month ordered officials of three unions to "reaffirm" their Taft-Hartley oaths. Seeing it as a frame-up trap, officials of the three unions—United Electrical, American Communications Assn., Intl. Fur and Leather—brought suit to enjoin the board from forcing them into extra oaths.

Last month Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts granted the injunction the unions wanted, ruled the NLRB had exceeded its powers, suggested that the board, if it doubted the affidavits, turn them over to the Justice Dept. UE Pres. Albert Fitzgerald said the Board's attempt

". . . emphasized the extreme danger that lies in current schemes and intrigues of anti-labor forces."

KKK threatens fishermen

LABOR was still running into old-fashioned attacks. The Menhaden fishermen on the Southern coast, organized into the independent Intl. Fur & Leather Workers Union (menhaden oil is used in tanning), have been on strike for recognition and a fair wage since last May. On Jan. 7 striking fishermen met at George Dunaway's store in Sharps, Va. Next morning Dunaway found a white KKK cross tied to his truck with this note:

The three-letter club—Move out at once—White cross means stop union meetings—We will burn your house and store, kill children, wife and you.

County officials have refused to supply protection.

Time short to save Rosenbergs; top Utah jurist pleads for mercy

TIME for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted "atomic spies" who continue to protest their total innocence in Sing Sing death house, was fast running out.

In his stay of execution to permit a clemency appeal to be made to the President, Judge Irving R. Kaufman ruled that, if the appeal were denied, a new execution date would be set five days after that decision was announced. Earlier Washington reports were that it might take many weeks for Pardon Atty. Lyons to make his recommendation. But AP reported from Washington Feb. 5 that Lyons and his staff are making "faster progress on their analysis than anticipated"; a Presidential decision "might be forthcoming sooner than was expected."

Around the world there was little letup in the campaign for clemency; in Canada, Britain and France particularly there were daily and continuous activities before U.S. Consulates and Embassies.

"A PERIOD OF HYSTERIA": In the U.S., Chief Justice James H. Wolfe of the Supreme Court of Utah joined the impressive list of notables who have appealed for clemency. In a Jan. 10 letter to President Truman made public last week, he based his plea on the grounds of both justice and mercy. As a jurist, he took particular exception to a conviction based upon the uncorroborated testimony of David Greenglass, Ethel's brother, who had much to gain from cooperation with the government. Justice Wolfe wrote:

From the standpoint of justice, I think the conviction rests on too shaky a foundation. No need for me to detail the risk of accepting in a conspiracy charge evidence of confessed conspirators who stand to profit from turning State's evidence. This conviction was obtained during a period of mounting hysteria by evidence of witnesses whom the law considers unreliable because of the very hope of reward or mitigation.

Besides the general hysteria generated by fear and hate of communism which was interjected into the trial, it appears that there may have been the influence of anti-Semitism in a reverse sort of way. The trial judge was Jewish, the prosecutor was Jewish, and the defendants in the conspiracy trial were mostly, if not all, Jewish. In the light of the fact that many of the idealistic Jews, especially in New York City where the trial was held, have been tinged with leanings toward communism, there may have been unconsciously an effort to lean over backward against the Jews who were accused of obtaining espionage information for the benefit of the U.S.S.R.

"UTTERLY DISPROPORTIONATE": The Justice also discounted the notion that Greenglass, with only an elementary education and no scientific training, could have produced any information of value. He added:

On the side of mercy, never before has the death sentence been imposed on those guilty of espionage in times of peace, especially where it seems probable that, in spite of Judge Kaufman's expressed concern at the effect of the information supposed to have been passed on, it did not do the slightest good for the U.S.S.R. . . .

Under these circumstances, it seems utterly disproportionate to the offense for this couple with two young children to be put to death. There seems to be doubt as to their guilt. In view of that doubt, there should not be carried out a sentence which will work an irretrievable result if future developments show the pair were innocent.

MORE CLERGYMEN: In New York City last week some 700 trade unionists—AFL, CIO and independent—attended a labor rally for the Rosenbergs. In Madison, Wis., the **Capital Times** reported a petition for clemency signed by 14 of that city's clergymen. They based their plea on the harshness of the sentence and their fear that the Rosenbergs might be made into "martyrs." They wrote:

It is our opinion to execute the Rosenbergs would run considerably against the grain of the finest moral insights of our civilization.

Added to the swelling protests was one voiced by the Baltimore **Afro-American,** one of the nation's leading Negro weeklies:

The feeling is inescapable that the severe sentences would not have been passed had not this couple been members of a minority group.

MRS. ROOSEVELT DISSENTS: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who was honored last week by the ADA with a scroll presented by Averill Harriman for her services to human rights, and who recently was quoted as favoring clemency, set the record straight in her syndicated newspaper column:

I not only do not advocate clemency, but think only the President and his legal advisers could reach any kind of sound judgment in this matter. . . There is no reason for meetings to be held or for petitions to be signed. . . . I feel quite sure there is no need for concern on the part of those who can know very little about the details.

From Puerto Rico came a plea for clemency from that country's Committee for Civil Liberties, which expressed fear of a "tragic miscarriage of justice."

Ros-el-Yousef, Egypt

"Please don't mention peace, or they'll call you a communist."

Five words

Morton Sobell, co-defendant of the Rosenbergs but not even charged with knowledge of atomic secrets, is now serving a 30-year term on Alcatraz Island, toughest of U.S. federal prisons. A petition for a rehearing in his case was based upon the government's admission that it used perjured testimony in the trial, and upon the Court of Appeals' own harsh criticism of the prosecution's tactics. Last month the Court ruled in five curt words:

"Petition for rehearing is denied."

Okla. court rules against Jean Field

FOR a second time an Oklahoma court last week decreed that Jean Field may not have custody of her two children, Jay, now 15, and Mary Kaye, nearly 13, because her husband, Vernon Field, who deserted the three for ten years, does not approve of Mrs. Field's political views. The court first awarded custody to the father in 1950 because of letters she had written the children while they were visiting with their

(Continued on Page 9)

The Negro woman and her 334 years of struggle

By Maude White Katz

THREE African women, Angela, Isabella and Margaret, arrived in 1619 on a Dutch ship at Jamestown, Va., months before the **Mayflower** pulled in at Plymouth Rock, Mass. Negro women since then have borne more than their share of the economic burden. Their labor and the sale of their children founded great family fortunes. New England's rich merchants—the Fanueils, Pepperills, Royals of Massachusetts; the Wantons, Browns, Champlains of Rhode Island; the Whipples of New Hampshire and the Eastons of Connecticut—all were great slave traders. These Northern merchants were matched by such wealthy Southern slavemasters as the Butlers of Georgia, the Grimkes of S. Carolina, the Randolphs of Virginia.

Women ruled in many of the Central African tribes and were noted for amiability and kindliness. In a society tracing relationships through the woman, the mother had leadership of cultural and social life. Africa at that time had already a tradition of queens, medicine women, and female participation in public assemblies. They brought their rich heritage to America.

SLAVE BREEDING SLAVES: The African woman was put up for auction like cattle. Under the law she was a chattel; all her offspring, born or to be born, were slaves and must follow the mother's condition. Slave economy recognized neither Negro marriage nor a Negro woman's virtue. It punished her when she dared raise her hand to defend her honor. The rape of Negro women was no crime; it was a part of the business of slavery. The oppressor made her toil without pay; made her a slavebreeder, then sold her children; raped her, then forced her into concubinage. Neither father nor brother nor son could protect her. When they attempted it, they died.

Yet servitude did not silence her cry for the right of freedom for her children and for herself. A Negro woman 100 years before the American Revolution petitioned the Virginia court (1675) for freedom. Jenny Slew, in Ipswich, Mass., petitioned for her freedom March 5, 1762, accusing her master of illegally detaining her and demanding he pay 25 pounds damages. The court in 1765 declared her free and awarded her nearly 10 pounds. In the Louisiana court in 1772 an 80-year-old slave, Angelica, offered 12 pesos for freedom. She begged the court seven years later to permit purchase of her grandchild's freedom.

SEEDS OF FREEDOM: Negro women's resistance to slavery assumed other forms. Many, like Harriet Tubman, ran away, often taking their children. They helped in slave resurrections: two were mentioned as aides in the Nat Turner uprising in Virginia. Dinah was among seven leaders of 90 slaves who, in Kentucky in 1829, made a break for freedom while on their way to the auction block. Because she was pregnant, she was not executed with her six companions. The jury of 12 slave-owning matrons decided on a temporary stay in order to prevent undue loss to the masters. Dinah was hanged after the birth of her child.

Photo by Jack Lessinger

MOTHER and CHILD
The old and the new

MORANDA SMITH
Reg. dir. of the Food, Agricultural & Tobacco Workers Union; she died fighting in the South.

During Reconstruction after the Civil War, ex-slave and "poor-white" lawmakers tried to enact legislation to protect Negro women. The marriage relation was legally established. Parental relationship was recognized. Polygamy became an offense. Cohabitation was prohibited. Some freedmen favored suffrage for all women, and a few believed governments were insecure that did not recognize women as men's political equals. It is said that a Negro, Mrs. Lucy Tapley, was the first woman to vote in Mississippi.

Progress of Reconstruction was cut short by the alliance of ex-slave-owners and Northern capitalists. The federal government withdrew its army and the South forced the Negro back upon the plantation. All the political and social evils which condition the Negro woman's life elsewhere in this country arise from the decadent plantation system.

The fight for work

Despite the Negro woman's profound yearning for peace, she had to endure two catastrophic world wars before she could enter the nation's industries. World War I created the need for women to replace men. She was admitted to such unskilled, undesirable, low paid, dangerous jobs as were unwanted by the white woman.

The Negro woman in the 1930's gained experience in the economic struggles for unemployment insurance, relief, jobs, and in the organizing campaigns of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Being in a fighting mood when World War II broke, she was not willing to wait for what might chance her way. She demanded the right to job training and attended meetings to emphasize her demands. She joined pressure groups, prodded union leaders to fight for her rights in order to safeguard union members' welfare.

EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE: By 1944 she was working in shipyards, aircraft factories, electric and machine shops, munitions plants, steel mills, foundries, and in the railroad industry. A Negro got the highest grade (99) among 6,000 women in a civil service examination for jobs in the Navy Yard. The first woman to operate a streetcar in New York City was a Negro. The War Dept.'s highest civilian award for exceptional service went to a Negro woman in an Arkansas arsenal plant. Negro women set records as welders and riveters. Given opportunity for training and education, they needed then only an opportunity to work.

Women rarely hold leadership positions in any organization commensurate with their numbers and performance of duties; labor unions are no exception—but the Negro woman was active in them and, in a few instances, gained posts of leadership. One was elected shop steward of her department in an Illinois gun plant, where only five of the 95 women were Negro. A Negro in another union was chairlady, in another on the exec. board, in another educational director, and in another president of a local.

$10 A WEEK: Since World War II she has advanced far in the meat-packing and tobacco industries, but has been fired from practically all the positions she held during the war. Statistics show 60% of all Negro women in 1952 as "in service." Their yearly income, according to census records, averages $474—about $39.50 monthly, or less than $10 weekly.

The Negro woman is a prime builder and supporter of church and fraternal movements, membership of which runs into millions. She has organized clubs on local, state and national scale for economic, civic and political advancement, and is the most active worker in local political elections. Women constitute but 6% of the Negro professional group—physicians, teachers, professors, nurses, surgeons, authors, editors, lawyers, judges, actresses and musicians. In these fields, too, they seek opportunity first to learn and then to work.

DEGRADATION GOES ON: Yet, regardless of her profession or social standing, the Negro woman is denied freedom and equality. Her condition is aggravated by a big-business war policy aimed at subjugating the world's darker peoples. She must struggle, North and South, against laws, customs and ideas which would despoil and debauch her.

An Alabama jury has not yet indicted six white men who, on a Sunday night in Sept., 1944, raped the young Mrs. Recy Taylor. Rosa Lee Ingram, a widowed sharecropper, mother of 14, was sentenced to death in Feb., 1948, with two young sons; she had killed a white farmer while resisting his advances. Only world protest got their sentences commuted. A Florida Negro mother was sentenced Jan. 17, this year, to die in

Negro History Week no

By Eugene Gordon

A WHITE man I know complains testily that "these never-ending pleas for aid to the downtrodden blacks are getting on my nerves!" Protesting, "I'm not blaming you colored people, now," he adds irritably:

> "How about a little aid, for a change, to us downtrodden whites?"

Listen, mister!

The blacks were not downtrodden—they needed no white man's aid—prior to what William Howitt (**Colonization and Christianity—A Popular Treatment of the Natives by the Europeans in all Their Colonies.** London, 1838) called "the barbarities and outrages of the so-called Christian race" upon the peoples of Africa. Subject to many limitations imposed by natural environment—including unnavigable rivers and practically no natural harbors—Africans were doing as well historically as other peoples under like historical circumstances.

Negro History Week was instituted to recover those pages which have been torn from so-called histories of the United States. Why is the Negro "downtrodden," as is nobody else? Understanding will diminish the chauvinism behind the outburst of a man who, compared to any Negro in the U.S., is in no sense downtrodden. It is, incidentally, significant that every healthy-minded Negro thinks of himself as dignified and proud—if not heroic.

PROFITS OF DEATH: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois estimates, in his book **The Negro,** that

> . . .nearly 900,000 slaves came to America in the 16th century, 2,750,000 in the 17th, 7,000,000 in the 18th and over 4,000,000 in the 19th, perhaps 15,000,000 in all. . . . Probably every slave imported represented on the average five corpses in Africa and on the high seas.

He estimates that American and Mohammedan depredations combined "cost Negro Africa 100,000,000 souls. . . . And yet people ask today the cause of the stagnation of culture in that continent since 1600!"

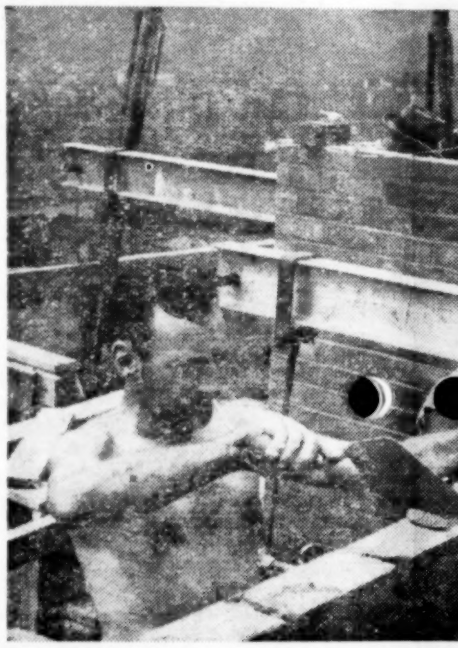
As capitalism in England partly originated from the little industrialists' grabbing peasants' land—when the peasants, no longer able to subsist on them, had to work for this budding capitalist—"free enterprise" in the U.S. originated largely from African slavery and from slave trade. Mrs. Maude White Katz's article on Negro women

identifies U.S. families who gouged their millions from the dungheap of slavery.

SERVITUDE RESTORED: Additional factors in the primary accumulation of U.S. capital were early discovery of precious metals here; enslavement and destruction of the "Indian" (with theft of his lands); and conquest and plundering of the East Indies. But, observes Karl Marx (**Poverty of Philosophy**):

> . . . without slavery, you have no cotton; without cotton you have no modern industry. It is slavery that has given the colonies their value; it is the colonies that have created world trade, and it is world trade that is the precondition of large-scale industry. Thus slavery is an economic category of the greatest importance. . . . Without slavery North America would be transformed into a patriarchal country. Wipe out North America . . . and you will have anarchy—the complete decay of modern commerce and civilization. Cause slavery to disappear and you will have wiped America off the map of nations.

U.S. world trade at that time, 1847, was chiefly importation of immigrants and industrial goods and export of cotton, molasses, rum, tobacco, and other



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slave products. Not until an industrial North could export its products instead of selling to the slave South—and not until U.S. cotton had to compete with Egypt, India and Brazil—was U.S. capitalism ready to be rid of slavery. Not before was the work of abolitionists effective and the Negro's dream something of a fact.

Our country's rulers got rich on slavery; Negroes, therefore, must be not forever in a position to create riches. Even as news of Abe Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation flashed around the country that Dec. 31st midnight, 91 years ago, slave-made millionaires were scheming to restore servitude.

NORTHERN ALLIES: There followed the Reconstruction Era during which (says A. A. Taylor's **The Negro in S. Carolina during Reconstruction**)

> . . . the Negroes in various Southern states . . . enacted a civil rights bill by which they hoped to break down the barriers in restaurants, hotels and places of amusement, [and] . . . poor white persons, feeling that the new order was permanent, braved the barriers of caste prejudice . . . married Negroes . . . and otherwise adjusted themselves.

THE BUILDERS
when built together by Negro and White as equals.

Confederates hated this democratic alliance no more ardently than did the emerging ruling class—the Northern industrialists—for it implied the budding of a new and totally different set of rulers. The Southerners, by underground subversion and by murder, constantly harassed the Reconstruction governments. Northern allies were able to do their part some 10 years after Reconstruction.

JIMCROW ERA: The Presidential contest between Republican Rutherford B. Hayes and Democrat Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 was thrown into Congress. Republicans were winning, but victory was blocked by filibustering Democrats. The two sides finally made the deal that Hayes' first Presidential act would be "to withdraw the troops and allow the carpetbag governments to totter and fall" (according to Paul L. Howarth's **Reconstruction and Union**):

> In less than two months after the inauguration the troops were withdrawn; the carpetbag governments vanished into thin air. Thus ended the last scene in Reconstruction.

To make certain that it was indeed the last scene, the rulers of his country arranged it so that

> . . . the Negro is forced to ride in separate coaches known as "Jim-crow cars," and is excluded from white hotels, theaters, and other places of semi-public character.

He was also forced, as sharecropper, tenant farmer, and farm laborer, back to the plantation; and the plantation, in the Southern Negro's language, is another word for near-slavery.

CHAMPIONS OF FREEDOM: The Negro's continuing struggle for complete liberation is a living fact. He is the most consistent, determined, and powerful ally the "downtrodden whites" can find. That is because the Negro, developing in the Southern territory over a 330-year period, has inevitably acquired such characteristics—not only a common new language replacing a score of African ones, but common economic ties, common culture and psychology—as led a drafting committee as far back as 1843 to write into its state convention platform that, being

> . . . an oppressed people wishing to be free, we must evidently follow the examples of the oppressed nations that have preceded us: for history informs us that the liberties of an oppressed people are obtained only in proportion to their own exertions in their own cause.

Photo by Nat Jaffee
BLACK and WHITE
Unity grows with understanding even in the Deep South.

The great masses of Negro people—as proved by reports made in recent conventions of the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, Natl. Negro Labor Council and American Council of Human Rights—are everywhere fighting to preserve the U.S. Constitution and its Bill of Rights. The NNLC delegate who declared the Negro to be "the roadblock on the way to fascism" answered all "downtrodden whites" who want "a little aid"; and, Negro women and men at the NNLC convention showed by their example that he is able to carry more than his share of leadership. A Negro woman first called for action by the NNLC convention on the Rosenberg case.

TOGETHER: Most Negroes know there can be no democratic or progressive movement without their participation. Warmakers know it, and that is why they are trying to send the Negro's most effective leaders to jail. The Negro's white friends must realize, for the good of us all, that to "aid" the Negro is to aid themselves. Maurice Travis, secy.-treas. of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, puts it clearly:

> "The white supremacists and their political stooges do not intend that the trigger, the lash and the noose shall be reserved for Negroes only. They intend that ALL workers shall feel the lash of reaction—if they do not comply. They intend to divide us if they can."

Mr. Travis learned from bloody experience: white supremacists beat his right eye out to teach him it's dangerous in some places to stand up for the Negro. Today he wears a patch over that eye. But he stands up with assurance for the Negro people, because they, knowing and trusting him, stand protectingly beside him.

Color lines

By W. E. B. DuBois

I DO not often succumb to the habit of prophesy, but when in 1920 I published my second book of essays, **Darkwater**, I ventured to remark: "The problem of the 20th century is the problem of the Color Line." In the extraordinary series of events which followed, it seemed as though my words were proving at best only to be partially true.

Recent developments, however, in the United Nations show that perhaps I was approaching the truth. In several recent bouts the colored peoples of the world have lined up solidly against white people—if we include among the "colored," peoples of the Middle East and South America, as well as yellow, brown and black peoples. This was true in the arraignment of South Africa and in many of the votes on the Korean War.

Indeed, there is but one aspect of this deepening world rift along the Color Line which saves it from being complete, and that is the peoples of the Soviet Union and her sister group of states. These are the only white countries which do not usually line up against the colored peoples of the world and thus increase long-smoldering resentment.

For this fact, Britain, France and the U.S. ought to be thankful to Russia and her refusal to be "white."

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the electric chair for shooting a white-supremacist doctor who had despoiled her persistently. A Negro woman not long since was stabbed to death by a white man in a Brooklyn restaurant. Josephine Baker has been insulted in a New York night club and Pearl Bailey has been beaten in another in New Jersey. Both are internationally famous artists; offenders in both cases were white men.

"WHEN I WALK IN THE SUN": Freedom and equality for all Americans rest on a shaky foundation so long as the Negro woman lacks freedom and equality. For, say sociologists Arthur Raper and Ira De A. Reid of the Negro woman in **Sharecroppers All:**

> Exploited socially, sexually, and economically to a greater extent than any woman of the Western World, she becomes the veritable index of the South's [read U.S.A.] insecurity and inadequacy. Men, machines, and manners have given her the least gains of all people in the struggle for survival.

"When I (declares the Negro woman) have the opportunity to work where I please, live where I choose, and walk in the sunshine and the shade unmolested, and am protected by law and by public opinion in my home, at work and in my pursuit of happiness, then shall we behold the dawn of peace and security."

•

Mrs. Maude White Katz, herself a Negro, has just completed a book on the Negro woman from slavery to the present.

Some children's books teach better race relations

By Ione Kramer

"I'D like to give my children and their friends books which teach better interracial relations, but I don't know where to get them," has been a frequent comment from parents. We asked Mrs. Augusta Baker, Children's Librarian of the Countee Cullen Branch in New York's Harlem.

"Out of all children's literature, the percentage of books relating to all fields of Negro life—about 75 to 100 volumes—is infinitesimally small," she said. Several lists are available: one prepared by Mrs. Baker ("Books about Negro Life for Children," N. Y. Public Library, 135th St., Branch, 10c); another by the NAACP (20 W. 40 St., N. Y. C. 18), covering aspects of Negro history and biography, African life and stories of Negro families.

A GROWING NEED: We asked about books containing stories of Negro and non-Negro children playing, working, attending school together, building friendships. There are not many of these, Mrs. Baker said, but there is a growing need for them. Illustrations are also important, since children form their ideas of the world from pictures as well as from experience. Some illustrators like H A. Rey in **Park Book** by Charlotte Zolotow (Harpers, $2) have included Negroes in their pictures illustrating a story not particularly about the Negro.

Psychologists agree that attitudes are most easily learned when children are very young—but we found that most books about interracial friendships are written for older children.

PRE-SCHOOL & PRIMARY AGES

Jerrold Beim's **Two Is a Team** (Harcourt Brace, 1945, $2) and **Swimming Hole** (Morrow, 1951, $2): Two of the best examples, nicely illustrated, stories that teach without being contrived.

Ellen Tarry's **The Runaway Elephant** (Viking, $1.50): Charming gift book with Oliver Harrington illustrations.

UPPER ELEMENTARY AGES

Marguerite De Angeli's **Bright April** (Doubleday, 1946, $2.75, beautifully illustrated), and Regina Woody's **Starlight** (Morrow, 1947, $2.50), tell of friendships between white and Negro girls.

Florence Hayes' **Skid** (Houghton Mifflin, 1948, $2.50) and Georgene Faulkner's **Melindy's Happy Summer** (Messner, 1949, $2.50) describe the adjustment of Negroes to northern predominantly non-Negro groups of children.

Carl Carmer's **Wildcat Furs to China** (Knopf, 1945, $2): Story of two cabin boys, one a Negro, on an actual historical voyage.

Mary Elting's **Patch** (Doubleday, 1948, $2): Adventures with a dog of two farm boys and a Negro girl playmate, nicely illustrated.

Books offering teen-agers constructive frameworks in which to meet interracial experiences:

For girls:

Marjorie Allee's **The Great Tradition** and **The House** (Houghton Mifflin, 1937 & 1944, $2.50), Phyllis Whitney's **Willow Hill** (McKay, Phila., 1947, $2.50).

Bernice Bryant's **Trudy Terrill, High School Freshman** (Bobbs Merrill, 1948, $2).

For boys:

Jesse Jackson's **Call Me Charlie** (Harpers, 1945, $2, paper, Friendship Press, 257 4th Av., N. Y. C., 75c), and **Anchor Man** (Harpers, 1947, $2).

Joseph Gollomb's **Up at City High** (Harcourt Brace, 1945, $2.50).

John Tunis' **All-American** (Harcourt, 1942, $2.50).

Doris Gates' story of a jockey, **Little Vic** (Viking, 1951, $2.).

Paul Corey's **Shad Haul** (Morrow, 1947, $2.50): Negro and white residents of a Hudson River town form a fishing cooperative at teen-agers' instigation.

THE KIDS KNOW: Several other titles of this type, out of print, are available only in libraries. Mrs. Baker explained:

> "Publishers are willing to publish these books, but they are guided by their finances and will only continue to do so if the books sell and if there is a continuing demand from parents and other groups.
>
> "The children are far ahead of adults in their preference for these books, and by far the best judges. If a book is a real story about children they'll accept it. If it is contrived and written with a purpose, they will not."

A CONTINENT SHAKES ITS CHAINS

Africa battles white rule

Troubles in Africa have reached such proportions as to worry not only the colonial powers, but also the U. S., which gets much of its raw materials, including uranium, source of atomic energy, from Africa. Mass revolts . . . are considered possible. Natives . . . are demanding an end to colonialism.
U. S. News, Oct. 31, 1952.

By Kumar Goshal
(First of two articles)

STIRRINGS in Africa, forcing their way on to the front pages, are defying traditional press efforts to keep the "Dark Continent" dark. Occasionally the dilemma presented to U. S. policy in the era of "free world" atomic imperialism is frankly stated. As a rule—especially regarding the territory south of the Sahara—the story is distorted or only partially told. Events in Britain's Kenya colony are pictured in terms of savage terrorism and tribal witchcraft; in the Union of S. Africa, mainly in terms of race riots; in the Gold Coast, in terms of an example of benevolent imperialism voluntarily liquidating itself.

The real issue is simple: African peoples want to break free from foreign exploitation, use their talents and resources for their own benefit in a world at peace. But the solution is gravely complicated by Western global war planning; by the appearance of the U. S. spreading its golden wings over European colonizers; and by the attempts of imperialist-minded, U. S.-sponsored West Germans to regain a power foothold in Africa.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE: In Kenya, 5½ million Africans—including 1,000,000 Kikuyu tribesmen—and some 24,000 Arabs and 100,000 Indians are ruled by some 30,000 white settlers with a high proportion of ex-army officers. The "natives" were ejected from most of the fertile highland farm land—of which 200,000 acres went (for example) in one chunk to the settlers' first leader Lord Delamere; they were herded into "native reserves" and by various means forced to labor for "Europeans." The robbery of what land the Africans were left still continues. Using African forced labor, the whites grow rich producing cotton, coffee, sisal, beef and hides; Africans, meanwhile, are not allowed to grow coffee and sisal even on their poor land, on any economic scale.

The Kenya African Union (KAU) has been under government attack since its founding in 1944, although its demands have been modest: end race discrimination, give the people land, education, minimum democratic rights, the right to organize trade unions freely, a "conciliation group" representing all races and nationalities to help solve common problems. All these demands were rejected.

In 1947, when a strike of Mombasa dock workers led by veterans of the war against Japan was partially successful, laws were rushed through prohibiting "unsuitable" unions. Fred Kubai (African), Makhan Singh (Indian) and other leaders of the E. African Trade Union Congress were fined for setting up an illegal organization. Makhan Singh was banished to a remote village.

"LAND IS LIFE": Oppression by white foreigners, denial of freedom to meet and speak, and "passionate" desire "to own at least some land" (**Manchester Guardian,** 11/20/52) led to the Kikuyus' so-called "Mau Mau" terrorism—which at least has served to bring Kenya to world attention. In a petition to UN, Columbia University graduate Mbiyu Koinange, KAU exec. comm. member, said:

> "Land in Africa is life. . . . Since the turn of the century 16,700 square miles of territory have been taken away from the Africans and given to the Europeans."

The government has cracked down hard since the Mau Mau outbreaks, with armed forces brought in by plane and cruiser; with indiscriminate shooting, wholesale arrests, confiscation of cattle, collective punishment of villages. The whites have been armed with revolvers, rifles and machine-guns, and most independent African schools have been closed as subversive. Without any evidence and despite KAU denials, the government has linked KAU with Mau Mau, arrested its leader Jomo Kenyatta.

Kenya and the war "lifeline"

British liberals criticize these policies as more likely to spread terrorism than to end it; but the policies seem to be dictated not merely by desire to "pacify" the colony. Britain's increasingly perilous position at the Suez Canal makes Kenya a key point in major revisions that may be necessary in imperial strategy looking toward another war.

Egypt's participation in a Middle East Defense Pact is urgently called for by Western war plans; but its new dictator, Gen. Naguib, vows he will not consider this until Britain quits its $2 billion "empire lifeline" base at Suez, where London maintains eight times as many troops as it is allowed under treaty and where "there is probably more valuable equipment than in any other comparable area in the whole world" (**New Stateman & Nation,** 1/24).

In 1947 speculations that London feared it must move its "lifeline" to run around S. Africa were prompted by news that a $600-$900 million war base was being started in Kenya, and that Mombasa would be turned into a modern naval base to replace Alexandria. In Aug., 1951, representatives of all colonial powers in Africa (except Spain), with U. S. "observers," met in Nairobi, Kenya, to examine how this war base could be insured against "internal threat." When arms for Kenya's whites were flown from S. Africa, it was reported that this was done in accordance with decisions at the Nairobi conference.

A LOT OF OIL: Interruptions since 1947 in work on the Kenya base have indicated uncertainty in the minds of British war strategists; but recently British Middle East C-in-C Gen. Robertson arrived in Kenya and approved construction by Anglo-Iranian and Shell Oil of a $200 million refinery near Mombasa. Paris' **Tribune des Nations** asked (1/9):

> Is it solely to make war on the Mau Mau that Gen. Robertson has just arrived in Kenya?

FREEDOM IS A HARD-FOUGHT THING
For demanding land and liberty, the people of Kenya are subjected to mass arrest by British colonial police.

Washington has shown its interest in development of Kenya as a war base by spending through ECA $1½ million for geological and topographical surveys in the area, $72,000 for raising production of kyanite (aluminum silicate for high-temperature furnace linings), and $130,000 for road building.

Whites plan federation

Kenya's whites have formed a Kenya Empire Party, demanding home rule under their leadership and eventual formation of a Kenya-Tanganyika-Nyasaland-Uganda-N. and S. Rhodesia Dominion, white-controlled. Meanwhile in S. Rhodesia, the **N. Y. Times'** C. L. Sulzberger reports on the counterpart Capricorn Africa Society whose "audacious plans to reinvigorate Britain's Empire are now being hatched . . . to provide the Empire with more priceless raw materials such as copper, cobalt and uranium."

Plans for a Central African Fedn. of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have been under way for some time. The Africans—who outnumber whites by 13 to 1 in S. Rhodesia, 47 to 1 in N. Rhodesia, 607 to 1 in Nyasaland—unanimously oppose it.

GOLD FOR PEANUTS: In these three Central African territories the pattern of colonial exploitation, land robbery and oppression has been the same as in Kenya; in the more industrialized Rhodesias it has been worse.

Drawing by Gabriel
The white man's burden in Africa.

Cheap, often forced, African labor has brought fabulous wealth to whites producing tea, coffee, cotton, tobacco, corn, gold, lead, zinc, vanadium, cobalt, manganese, chromium, tungsten, coal, asbestos, and above all, copper. In Nyasaland enough bauxite deposits to supply the world for a generation have been found.

Enter Rockefellers

The U. S. is involved up to its neck. The Rockefellers have bought into Tanganyika Concessions ("Tanks")—the biggest holding corporation in tropical Africa, with controlling interest in Belgian Congo's uranium-mining company Union Miniere du Haut Katanga; with 90% of the stock of the Benguela Railway from the uranium mines to the W. African coast; with control of mining companies such as Kentan Gold Areas in Kenya, Uruwira Minerals in Tanganyika.

Through interlocking directorship "Tanks" is linked with the British S. Africa Co. which owns mineral rights in N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and with the Anglo-American Corp. owning S. Africa gold, N. Rhodesia copper mines. According to the late Sen. Vandenberg's memoirs, the Rockefellers were allowed to buy into "Tanks" as a condition for aid to Britain in 1948.

"SHEER FORCE OF CAPITAL": Washington's Mutual Security Administration last year loaned over $1½ million to Uruwira Minerals, to be repaid with lead and copper; and advanced $100,000 for asbestos mining in S. Rhodesia, repayable with asbestos "of satisfactory grade." ECA last year loaned $24 million for railway improvement and copper and cobalt production in the Rhodesias, to be "repaid to the fullest extent possible . . . in cobalt, tungsten and chrome." More loans are being negotiated. In **The Nation** (9/13/52) Basil Davidson commented:

> The loans have no other purpose than to facilitate the extraction of raw materials for foreign profit. . . . The U. S. government approves the British . . . proposals for [Central African] federation. . . . The white settlers . . . want federation . . . to keep the Africans in political and economic subjection. . . . By sheer force of capital [the U. S.] will find itself the main support, not of a new deal for Africa, but of continuing exploitation.

A NEW POWER: Not only the ordinary African, but even the tribal chiefs, stand in the way; some say that rather than the white-controlled federation "they would sooner see their country atom-bombed" (**AP,** 1/10). N. Rhodesian African Congress pres. Harry Nkumbula said: "We will favor federation if the copper mines are nationalized, universal suffrage and other political and social reforms are granted."

Early this winter, out of a total force of 38,500 African copper mine workers in N. Rhodesia, 37,000 went on strike. Their wage-rise demand, which would have amounted to less than $3 million a year, was rejected by mining companies, three of which last year made a profit of over $80 million. The strike was so solid that the London **Financial Times** observed somberly:

> "Clearly a new power has arrived in Africa whose potentialities are tremendous."

(Continued from Page 5)

grandparents; in them she counseled against racial prejudice and expressed her opposition to the Korean war.

The court held that the father deserves custody even though he admitted on the stand he was an alcoholic as recently as 1947 and confessed to forgery, passing bad checks, perjury and incest (he once married his first cousin in violation of Oklahoma law). The children for the first time took the stand themselves; they vehemently testified that they prefer to live with their mother, that in their father's home they are ignored and neglected.

The decision will be appealed to the Oklahoma Supreme Court. Friends of Jean Field appealed for funds to carry on her fight (Rev. A. A. Heist, Trustee, 6340 Stafford Av., Huntington Park, Calif.).

$300,000 bail set for 13 Marxists

BAIL pending appeal for 13 "secondary" Communist Party leaders sentenced to jail and fines under the Smith Act in New York had been fixed by Judge Edward J. Dimock at a total of $300,000. Defense attorneys, who pointed out the contrast between the $25,000 and $20,000 bail demanded for each of the 13, and the $5,000 set for racketeer Frank Costello, were to appeal to Dimock to reduce it. They were also to contest the demand of U.S. Atty. Myles Lane for "checks" on persons putting up bail money, which they said was in violation of the 1951 U.S. Appeals Court statement that "the source of the bail money was not material." Meanwhile 72-year-old defendant Jacob Mindel, who had two heart attacks during the trial, was ill in the Federal Detention House hospital ward.

Foreign-born defendants Louis Weinstock, former N.Y. Painters Union leader, and V. J. Jerome, novelist and **Political Affairs** editor, had until Mar. 24 to answer proceedings to denaturalize them. The Comm. to Defend V. J. Jerome (Rm. 643, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C. 3) sent out this appeal over the signature of chairman Dashiell Hammett:

> How can they work on their case while they are imprisoned and under exorbitant bail? No one with any regard for traditional American fair play will contend that $25,000 bail for V. J. Jerome is "reasonable" according to constitutional guarantees. The task which confronts those who do not want to surrender the American heritage of intellectual freedom by default, is to enlist in the struggle to reduce this exorbitant bail.
>
> This is outright persecution. The government has been well aware these 2½ decades since V. J. Jerome became a citizen, of his leading role as a Marxist educator and publicist. . . . We appeal to you to contribute toward the all-out legal fight [and] write to Atty Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. in Washington urging him to drop the de-naturalization proceedings against Jerome and Weinstock.

V. J. JEROME
"This is persecution"

Groveland survivor asks for new trial

WALTER LEE IRVIN, one of two survivors of four Negroes charged with "rape" in the Groveland, Fla., terror in 1949, last month appealed to the Florida Supreme Court for a reversal of the death sentence against him. A first conviction and death sentence were reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1951. A second trial, ordered then, was delayed after Sheriff Willis McCall shot and killed co-defendant Samuel Shepherd and seriously wounded Irvin on a lonely country road while taking them from prison to court; both were shackled together when shot. The sheriff pleaded "self-defense" and was cleared.

Charles Greenlee is serving a life sentence—he was only 16 when brought to trial. A fourth youth, Ernest Thomas was shot and killed by a posse before being brought to trial. Irvin is being defended by top legal talent of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

TELEVISION

Mayhem takes over; no time for peace

LAST year the Society of Friends (Quakers) made **A Time for Greatness**, a half-hour film calling for peace and a constructive U.S. foreign policy. Last Christmas it was ruled off the air by two midwest TV stations.

District Council 8 of United Electrical Workers had paid for the Christmas Day telecast, signed contracts for the time, promoted it by poster and newspaper ad. On Dec. 24, check and contract were returned. Bob Bushman of WHBF, Rock Island, Ill., phoned to explain the film was "socialistic" and "off-color"; WHBF sales manager Maurice Corken added it was "in poor taste." Lou Nielson of WOC-TV, Davenport, Iowa, reneged because "the context and overall effect of this film was pro-communist."

Both stations made it clear they were not prejudiced against UE; they had carried its programs before, have offered UE time since then. UE immediately protested to the Federal Communications Comm., said last week that delegations would press the case at FCC offices in Washington. The union called on individuals and organizations to join the protest against "such an extreme act of TV censorship" by writing to the stations and FCC.

KID STUFF: While TV officials found peace "in poor taste," the Chicago **Daily News** counted the daily death toll on TV kiddie shows. The paper assigned 30 monitors to look at daytime shows. For the four days beginning Christmas the monitors noted (1/5):

> 77 murders, 53 shootings, 59 fistfights, 7 kidnappings, 5 robberies, 30 gunfights, 2 knifings, 22 sluggings, 3 whiplashings, 2 poisonings, 2 bombings, 3 murders by poison dart, a man hitting another over the head with a shovel, a man killed by a train that smashed his car.
>
> An attempted lynching, a man clawed by a tiger, a suicide, a girl locked in a vault, a boy beaten by his uncle, a man thrown over a cliff, 3 men locked in a safe and a man blown up in an ammunition dump.
>
> The acts of violence listed include only those seen individually on the screen. Mass deaths, such as the burning of a native village, a falling dirigible, and a ship fire are not included.

One Christmas week-end film show monitored by the **News** "showed two prisoners giving a clear explanation of how to kill with one swipe of a knife." One of the monitors noted her children's reaction:

> "The youngest, 26 months old, was twirling a toy gun on Christmas Day as he saw the TV cowboys do. His brother asked him for the gun. The youngster's answer was to reverse his twirling, grasp the barrel of the gun, and clout his brother on the head with the butt."

Another commented with appreciation that Alice in Wonderland also appeared on the screen but "late at night when children are sleeping."

SPYING MADE EASY: TV was on the threshold of greater things. Walter Winchell (2/5) reported a new spying device called the utiliscope (manufactured by Diamond Power Specialty Co., Lancaster, Pa.) Using the new technique, the victim's telephone is tapped or his TV set or radio interfered with. When a repair man is called detectives intercept him, enter in his place, instal (in 30 seconds) a monitoring camera. Winchell indicates refinements in the technique:

> Then he washes his hands and plants another in the bathroom ventilator . . . another in the bedroom, etc.

Films are played back in the utiliscope set up outside in a truck. Winchell commented:

> Police departments, industry and, of course, Private Eyes, are very interested.

CHAPLIN PURGE: Movie screens, too, had little time for greatness. Fox West Coast and Loew's theaters, faced with picket-line threats from the American Legion and the Catholic War Veterans, banned Charlie Chaplin's **Limelight**, RKO was still showing the film, listed by the most conservative and the most timid critics as among the top 10, but Howard Hughes, member of RKO's board, publicly voiced regrets. In London Chaplin commented:

> "Hollywood has succumbed to thought-control and the illegal methods of high pressure groups, which means the end of the American motion picture industry and its world influence. I am afraid Hollywood is going to need me long before I need Hollywood."

REGISTRATION NOW OPEN AT
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Hollywood hits back

A new publication launched last month makes the GUARDIAN feel better about one of its own shortcomings imposed by space shortage: lack of constructive coverage of the movies. The need of such coverage and analysis bids fair to be filled by **Hollywood Review,** published by the S. Calif. Arts, Sciences & Professions Council, 7410 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood; every other mo., $1 a year. Declaring its "strong partisanship in favor of the interests of the audience," the **Review** in its first (Jan.) issue states its intention to "expose the varied aspects of the effort to degrade and intimidate the American mind" through the new cult of violence in movies:

> . . . to help the many individuals and organizations which have already raised voices of protest, and to alert those who are not yet fully cognizant of the threat.

The first issue carries some (not enough) significant domestic and world news which alert moviegoers need to know; its main article—a "Hollywood and Korea" analysis by ace scenarist Michael Wilson, explaining just how new war films are conditioning American minds for war, is more than worth the modest price editor - novelist Hollister Noble asks for the **Review.**

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Look what's coming!

THE PRAGUE TRIAL AND ANTI-SEMITISM! The real story of the recent treason trial in Czechoslovakia and the phony issue of anti-Semitism there and in the USSR.

Look what's in the February issue!

CANADIAN UNION MAN SEES SOVIET LUMBER TOWN! Tells readers of NWR how Soviet woodsmen fell timber, describes their equipment and explains their union set-up.

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Ethel Rosenberg
January 19, 1953

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- To put into print the thoughts and feelings of "ordinary people" whom ordeal has made great.
- To help two children who, whether their parents live or die, will not know a normal family life.

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CALENDAR

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New York

LINCOLN - KOSCIUSKO - DOUGLASS CELEBRATION. Guest speaker: **LEO KRZYCKI** and other prominent speakers. Also films. Sun., Feb. 15, 2:45 p.m., Stuyvesant Casino, 140 2nd Av. All Welcome. Don.: 50c.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK. Civil War and before. The Reconstruction Period. Since World War II—will be the subject of a panel discussion Fri., Feb. 13, 8 p.m., Militant Hall, 116 University Place, nr. Union Sq. Discussion from floor followed by a social. Auspices: Friday night Socialist Forum. Contribution: 25c.

BOOKS ALIVE FORUM, Sun., Feb. 15, 8:15 p.m. Hear **HERBERT APTHEKER** discussing "A Documentary History of the Negro People in the U.S."/ audience participation. At Duo-Arts Academy, 107-50 Queens Blvd. (Ind. subway to Continental Av.) Sub.: 50c.

LEE J. COBB, MAUREEN STAPLETON, BRANDON DE WILDE, ANTHONY ROSS in "The Emperor's Clothes." Guardian Theatre Benefit, Fri. eve., Feb. 27. Orch. $11. Mezz. $9-$6. Bal. $5. Write or call. Natl. Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York City 7. WO 4-3960.

"WONDERFUL TOWN," with Rosalind Russell. Lyrics: Betty Comden, Adolph Green. Music: Leonard Bernstein. Guardian Theatre Party, Wed., April 8. Tickets from $5-$12. Write or call Natl. Guardian, 17 Murray St., N. Y. C. WO 4-3960.

VILLAGE La GUARDIA CLUB announces a lecture by Sender Garlin "The McCarren Scourge: And How To Fight It." Thurs., Feb. 19, 8 p.m., 166 Thompson St.

IT'S COMING, it's going to be great—The Jefferson School 2nd Annual Freedom Frolic in celebration of Negro History Week. 2 live bands, star entertainment, 3 floors of fun! Sat. night, Feb. 14, 575 6th Av. (cor. 16th St.) Tickets $1 in advance, $1.25 at door.

NEGO HISTORY WEEK CELEBRATION with John Elmore, Exec. Secy. B'klyn Negro Labor Council, and Bob Carey. Singer & guitarist, surprise guest. Gilgoff Club ALP, 1602 Pitkin Av., B'klyn, Sun., Feb. 15, 8:15 p.m. Refreshments, social. Contribution: 50c.

TABITHA PETRAN, National Guardian staff writer, speaks on the charges of anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe, Sat., Feb. 14, 8:30 p.m., Ridgewood ALP, 55-39 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Chicago

CINEMA ANNEX (Madison near Kedzie), now showing timely (for Negro History Week), Artkino's **"WITHOUT PREJUDICE,"** plus new Italian historical drama "The Lovers."

"THE MYTH OF ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE USSR": Hear Albert E. Kahn at mass rally WED., FEB. 18, 8 p.m. People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago. Auspices: CCASF.

Detroit

HEAR HERBERT APTHEKER SPEAK on "Lessons from Negro History for Today." Also cultural program, art exhibit. Commemorate Negro History Week at 2705 Joy Rd., Feb. 22, 2:30 p.m. Admission: 50c.

Los Angeles

REPORT ON NEW CHINA. Question period. Hugh Hardyman (U.S. Peking Peace Delegate). Fri., Feb. 13, 8:15 p.m. 2409 S. La Brea. Donation: 50c. Sponsor: West Adams I. P. P.

"A MEDAL FOR WILLIE"—an exciting new play presented by **FREEDOM STAGE,** Fri., Sat., Sun. eves., 8:30 p.m., Danish Auditorium, 1359 W. 24th St. Adm. $1.20 & 60c. For reservations and information: HO 9-2131, NO 3-6451.

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS testimonial dinner in Los Angeles on occasion of Negro History Week and his 84th birthday. Fri., Feb. 20, Park Manor. $10 per plate. Reservations now! So. Calif. Peace Crusade, Room 310, 326 W. 3d St. MUtual 1293.

PUBLICATIONS

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DEMOCRATIC GERMAN REPORT, English-language fortnightly newsletter published in Berlin. Editor: John Peet. $1.25 a year, postage free. Order thru Guardian, 17 Murray St., New York City 7.

WRITERS WORKSHOP MAGAZINE, published by Calif. Labor School. Orders now being taken 35c. Negro History theme, short stories, poems. Alexander Saxton, director. 321 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Calif.

Vie Nuove, Rome

We have just concluded a meeting of NATO officials in the customary atmosphere of cordial and mutual sentiment.

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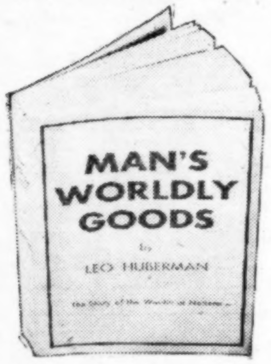

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Moscow spy charges stir political passions in Israel

By Ursula Wassermann
TEL AVIV

IN Israel the excitement caused by the Prague spy-sabotage trial has been overshadowed by the Moscow murder charges against nine (mostly Jewish) doctors. These are some immediate effects:

The Histadrut exec. comm. (Labor Fedn. with Mapai, Mapam and Communist parties represented) voted 27-1, with Mapam not participating, to ban the CP on all levels of union activity as "a traitor to our state."

In parliament, Mapai's Mair Agov, opening a debate Jan. 19 on the Moscow charges, said:

> "We have a long and bitter account to settle with the Soviet Union, with its regime of spiritual destruction and national suppression. . . . We cannot engage the Soviet Union—we lack the area, the population, the equipment—we shall fight her with the conviction of our cause. . . . We shall not shrink from mobilizing the truth- and liberty-loving nations of the world to assist us."

IN THE KNESSET: Feeling ran high in the debate, with shouts and interruptions from both sides. Premier Ben-Gurion left the hall when the Communist speaker mounted the rostrum. The Communists accepted the doctors' guilt but said Moscow had not identified them with the Jewish people; only in official reaction in Israel had they been so identified.

The Mapam, taking no position as to guilt, said it was an internal Soviet matter; their spokesman, however, voiced exception to the Soviet indictment of the Zionist Organization and Joint Distribution Committee. Both Mapam and CP charged the government with inflating the whole affair to prepare public opinion for Israel participation in NATO (or MEDO). Yaakov Hazan (Mapam center bloc) warned that in an impending world war the Jewish people would be divided across the barricade; he was sure the socialist world would win.

The debate ended with Foreign Minister Sharett stating that the government would regard "any attempt to justify or defend campaigns of anti-Jewish instigation" as "a hostile act against Israel, from which all the necessary consequences will be drawn."

CP BAN URGED: In the press, **Davar** (Histadrut organ) called for banning the CP as a party; **Ma'ariv** (independent) and **Hatzofe** (Mizrahi) opposed this as a freedom-infringing precedent or as likely to give the CP a "halo of martyrdom." The orthodox **Hakol** doubted the wisdom of the parliamentary debate since no Israeli diplomatic representatives were involved in Moscow as they were in Prague: the debate could only provide one more occasion for anti-Communist speeches without changing the situation.

Government and right-wing press generally called for greater pro-Western orientation and for "free emigration" of "all Jews behind the Iron Curtain." How Israel would cope with the 2½-million-odd persons that "total immigration" would involve was not explained.

Events in E. Germany were also featured in the press, with headlines for days about "mass flights" and mass arrests of Jews. On Jan. 21 the papers finally gave the total refugee figure: 300. Meanwhile the American Jewish Comm. report of "600,000 Jews in Soviet concentration camps" was front-paged.

SPLITS ON THE LEFT: In the Mapam (Left Socialists) the center-rightist groups combined Jan. 28 to expel the Left group led by Dr. Moshe Sneh. The expulsion vote in Mapam's Council of 400 was 228, with 22 against; 120 members did not attend so as not to have to vote, and the Sneh faction of about 30—with three Knesset members including Tel Aviv municipal councillor and Histadrut exec. board member Tubin—were not present.

As the Mapam split continues, the Sneh group's morale is high and they are organizing a new party based on united front with the CP, opposing Israel's joining the Western bloc and in favor of quitting Zionist organizations. The group have appealed to Italian Socialist leader Nenni for solidarity and collaboration.

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On Jan. 29 the N. Y. Times' Hanson Baldwin made this observation in an article about Intelligence services and the shortcomings of that of the U.S. with its 9-15,000 employes:

> Some observers believe that the British Intelligence Services with perhaps 2,000 employes and Israel's, with perhaps 300, produce end results . . . as useful . . . and perhaps more accurate, than those produced by our much larger agencies.

(The Prague trial defendants were accused of conniving with the Israel Intelligence Service. Former Czech CP leader Slańsky was charged in the indictment with appointing as Deputy Finance Minister "the collaborator and protector of Nazi war criminals . . . the most important agent of the Israel Intelligence Service, Fischl.")

WHO did you say was anti-Semitic?

While the U. S. press buzzes with angry charges of "government anti-Semitism" in the Prague trials, Prague newspapers feature this U. S. sample, commenting that such material (illegal in Czechoslovakia) is distributed here by govt. employes—postmen.

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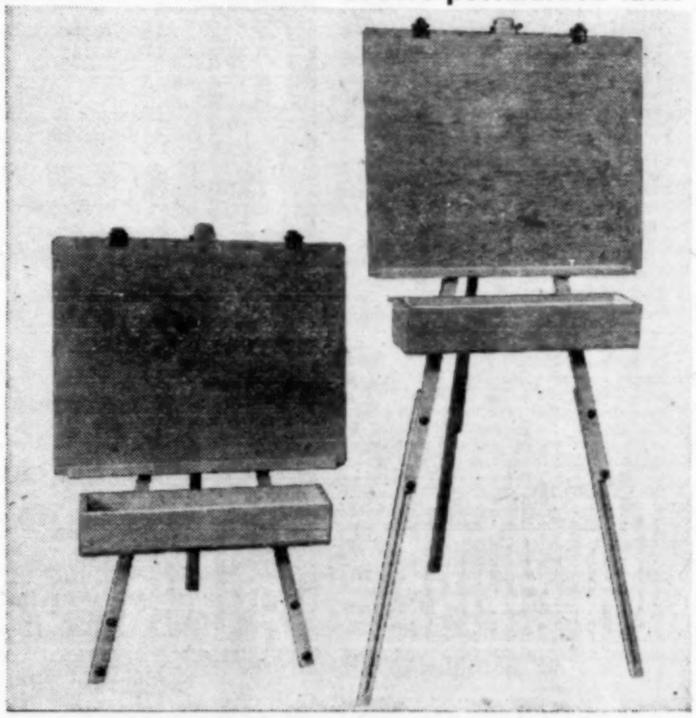

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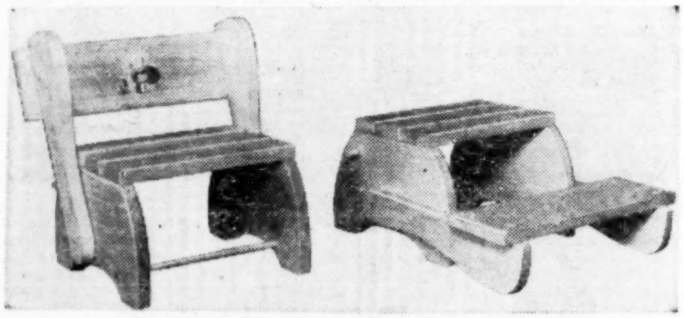

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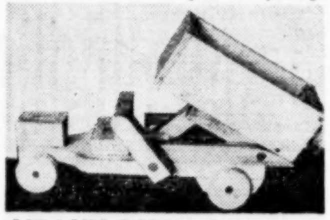

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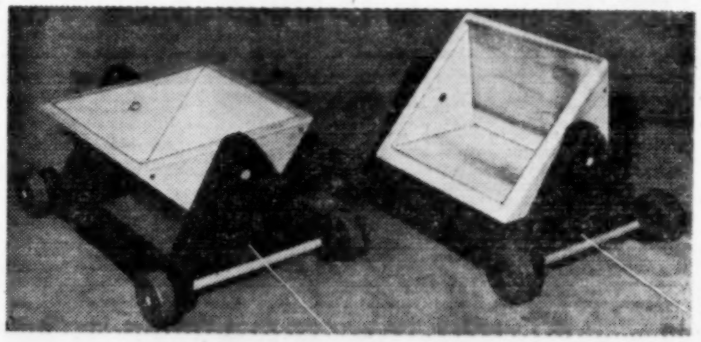

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